THE PUBLIC LANDING PLACE MADE AT ELDERKIN'S MILL AT THE HEAD OF YANTIC COVE, NEAR THE FALLS

below the Falls, at the head of Yantic cove, and near the site of Eiderkin's mills. As trade increased, and
pushed its way down the river, the
term Landing Place was transferred
tq the point where the rivers unite,
and the upper station was known as
the old Landing Place.

What we know as the city of Norwich was, for seventy years after the
settlement, little more than a wilderness called Weequaw's Hill, Rocky
Point, or Fort Hill. It was used as
a sheep walk, or common pasturage,
extending from No-man's acre to the
mouth of the Shetucket, and enclosed
with a fence. Access from the settiement at Norwich was by means of
a gateway, near the house of John
Reynolds, connecting with a cart path.

a public landing place and a highway to connect with it. This landing must have been below Elderkin's mill and the highway ran via Yantic street and Mill lane, now Lafayette street, to the Reynolds, gate. It was "agreed and voted that the rest of the ungranted and unlayed out land at the mouth of the Showtuck shall be and remain for the benefit of cattle watering and never to be disposed of without the con-sent of eight or ten of the familys at the east end of the towne." This shows that at this date there was no

shows that at this date there was no village at Chelsea.

This act, however, did not remain in force very long, for sites at the river side were in great demand for commercial purposes. Capt. James Fitch and Capt, Caleb Bushnell were granted sufficient land, for each to build a wharf and warehouse near the mouth of Yantic cove. of Yantic cove.

of Yantic cove.

Other grants were made for shipbuilding facilities, but with the exception of these grants for wharves, ship
yards and warehouses, the land was
held in common. The rivers were filled with fish and the shores were populous with water fowl. Miss Caulkins
tells us that the "young people from
the farms around Norwich, when hayfing was over, came in parties to the ing was over, came in parties to the Landing to wander over the bills out systers, and take a trip down the river

oysters, and take a trip down the river in canoes and sailbeats."

By 1726 the undivided lands which remained were chiefly included in two sheep walks, the east and the west. The East Sheep Walk, of about 200 acres, was divided into forty-two shares of twenty acres each, the lots extending along the water from the Shetucket ferry to the cove, with a highway through them two rods wide. In the rear of these was a second ther of jots, and so on. Each share was In the rear of these was a second Her of lots, and so on. Each share was divided into tenths, and the tenths into eights, and distributed apparently by lot. After this, houses and people increased rapidly, and in a few years Rocky Point had become a flourishing trading post, generally called The Landing, but gradually coming to be known as New Chelsey, or Chelsea Society. The West Sheen Walk, or some 700 acres, was likewise divided and confirmed to thirty-seven proprietors. The first householders of whom we know were Daniel Tracy, Benejah Bushnell and Nathaniel Backus.

The merchants who had been so for-

The merchants who had been so for-tunate as to secure land at the wa-ter's edge, entered into commercial pursuits. By 1720 four sloops were owned in Norwich and engaged in the West India trade. Soon after this Norwich traders sent a sloop and a schooner to Ireland, where the sloop was probably sold, the crew return-ing in the schooner. The business of ship building was at the foundation of

the prosperity of West Chelsea, still known as the West Side. Between 1740 and 1750 two highways were opened to the Landing one on each side of the central hill. The eastern road coincided with the present Crescent street, but continued across Broad street, and came into Broadway at the point now occupied by the residence of William A. Norton. There it ran thousand these ing at the house of Nathaniel Buckus where the Central building how

The western road. Miss Canikins thinks, coincided with the greater part of Washington street, and ended at "Capt. Bushnell's old warehouse." But it is more probable that it followed the course of Mill lane (now Lafayette street), and the present Yantic street to the old landing at the Falls, and than, crossing the western edge of the alone, through the old Blackstone and 1793.



which were landed at the port of Nor wich were transferred up to the set tlement two miles from tidewater.

has been attempted, however, to show in the following list of places of busi-ness in Old Norwich the great variety which existed towards the close of the

ighteenth century.
The numbers in parenthesis refer to the accompanying map of 1795.
Col. Christopher Leffingwell—General stone on the triangle of land opposite General Harland's. He was succeeded

John Wheatley-Shoe maker, And in Nathaniel Patten-Book seller. And

Gideon Denison—merchant.

Colonel Leffingwell's (later Charles Lathrop's) pottery kiln and shop. On Fown street. (No. 25 on map).

Ebenezer Carew—Carpenter. Shop on Town street. (No. 26.)

Stocking factory—North Washington street. (No. 2).

Barzillai Davison-Goldsmith. Town street. 1775.
Backus Iron Works—Yantic.
Pottery for Stone Ware—Begun at
Bean Hill in 1786, and continued into
the 18th century.

e 18th century. Edmund Darrow-Manufacturer of t-nalls. Bean Hill. 1772. Aaron Cleveland-Hat maker. Bean





THE SIMON HUNTINGTON TAVERN, 1706. Built as Residence in 1688 and Enlarged in 1782.





tarop, and from that period became a resident of Norwich, when the Reto lutionary contest commenced, he othered with characteristic zeal and envry into the ranks of the Sons on erry. Being a skillful norseman, and peculiarly prompt in business, he was selected as a confidential increasing occasiona. He would ride from Norwich to New Haven, the post road they measuring about 55 miles with then measuring about 55 miles, with our pausing, except on the top of a steep hill to breathe his borse. Or onoccasion, as we learn from the ob-newspapers of the day, being charges with some important commission, a started for Providence, 45 miles dis-tant, after 8 o'clock in the events, despatched his business in that plac-snd was met or, his return only sev-

miles from home, before 11 o'clock the next morning. "He enlisted in the army upon the news of the battle of Bunker Hill served at the siege of Boston, went from thence to New York, was engaged in various skirmishes with the enemy and shared in all the hardships and perils of the retreat from that city perils of the retreat from that city.

... He retired from the army with the rank of captain, and having married Mary, daughter of Russell Hubbard of New London, returned to his old home at Norwich, where the next 50 years of his life were spent. His latter days—days of a fresh and green old age—for he was hale and joyous almost to the last, were passed with his children in New Yark, where he died January 21, 1833 greed 91 years.

GUY, CAMUEL HUNGINGTON,

1731-1796.

Gov. of Connecticut, 1786-1796.

formed from a part of Preston. Grisa, wold included a piece of land lying on the east side of the Quinebaug river, south of Plainfield, originally a part of the Norwich purchase. On this Norwich strip Jewett City has grown up around the farm, the gristmill and the sawmill of Eliezer Jewett on the Pachaug river.

in 1861 the town of Sprague was formed from a part of Lisbon and Tranklin, making five towns and parts of two others within the limits of the

SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH OF CHELSEA

Close of the Revolution Marked a New Era-Between 1786 and 1820 the Center of Trade Changed from Norwich to Chelsea-The Imports-Shipbuilding a Leading Industry-War Sleop Governor Trumbull Built Here.

Captain Ebenezer Baldwin, Deacon Jo-After the Revolution the revival of seph Bushnell, Samuel Leffingwell and Captain Andrew Perkins. The final outcome of the matter was the formaindustries and the increase of com-mercial relations with other portions of this country and with foreign coun-